REMARKS

Claims 1-6, 11, and 14-15 are pending. Claim 2 has been canceled. Claims 1, 11, 14, and 15 have been amended. Claims 1, 3-6, 11, 14, and 15 remain in the application. No new matter has been entered.

Claims 1-6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over U.S. Patent No. 6,192,165, to Irons, in view of *Xerox touts DataGlyphs for Paper Data*, Seybold Report on Desktop Publishing, Vol. 9, No. 5, pp. 1-3 (1996) ("Xerox"). A *prima facie* case of obviousness requires: (1) some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or combine the reference teachings; (2) a reasonable expectation of success; and (3) that the combined references teach or suggest all the claim limitations. *See, e.g.*, MPEP § 2143. Applicant traverses the rejection.

Claim 1 has been amended to recite locating an iconic representation comprised as part of the user interface tag in the image, comprising identifying connected components of the image; searching, in each of the connected components, for a plurality of extreme points that extend furthest in a selected direction; identifying corner candidates by applying a diagonal length criteria to at least one pair of the extreme points that are diametrically opposed; analyzing relationships among a plurality of the corner candidates to form one or more border candidates for the iconic representation; and decoding data represented in at least one such border candidate. Support for the claim amendments can be found in the specification on page 12, line 5-page 17, line 19 and FIGURE 6.

Such limitations are neither taught nor suggested by the Irons and Xerox references. Irons discloses scanning or imaging a paper-based document and decoding a bar code portion of a label (Col. 12, lines 57-63). Xerox discloses grouping scattered bits into blocks, to which framing and synchronization codes are added (top of pg. 2, second para.). Although the amendments to Claim 1 define locating identifying and locating objects that are, for instance, approximately rectangular in shape, the Xerox reference does not teach or suggest *how* the blocking is found within a page containing a region of DataGlyphs.

When combined, the disclosures of the Irons and Xerox references arguably provide labels of symbology within framing, yet the actual steps required to *locate* the framing and labels is neither taught nor suggested, as per amended Claim 1. Accordingly, the requirements for a *prima facie* case of obviousness are

5   not present for Claim 1.

Claim 2 has been canceled. Claims 3-6 are dependent on Claim 1 and are patentable for the above-stated reasons and as further distinguished by the limitations recited therein. As the requirements for a *prima facie* case of obviousness are not present for Claims 1 and 3-6, withdrawal of the rejection for

10   obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is requested.

Claims 11 and 14-15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious over Irons, in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,998,752, to Barton et al. ("Barton"). Applicant traverses the rejection.

Claim 15 has been amended to recite an action processor adapted to

15   identify an iconic representation comprised as part of a user interface tag image within the digitized image, comprising a connected component identifier to identify connected components of the image; a corner candidate identifier to search, in each of the connected components, for a plurality of extreme points that extend furthest in a selected direction and to identify corner candidates by

20   applying a diagonal length criteria to at least one pair of the extreme points that are diametrically opposed; an analyzer to analyze relationships among a plurality of the corner candidates to form one or more border candidates for the iconic representation; and to decode information represented in at least one such border candidate. Support for the claim amendments can be found in the specification on

25   page 12, line 5-page 17, line 19 and FIGURE 6.

Such limitations are neither taught nor suggested by the Irons and Barton references. Irons discloses scanning or imaging a paper-based document and decoding a bar code portion of a label (Col. 12, lines 57-63). Barton discloses receiving an item at a sorting station that has a routing code and the sorting station

30   determining whether the printed routing code is readable (Col. 2, line 55-Col. 3, line 9). The amendments to Claim 1 define locating *identifying* and *locating*

objects that are, for instance, approximately rectangular in shape. When combined, the disclosures of the Irons and Barton references arguably provide applying a routing code to bar code information, yet the actual steps required to *locate* the labels or codes is neither taught nor suggested, as per amended Claim

5   15. Accordingly, the requirements for a *prima facie* case of obviousness are not present for Claim 15.
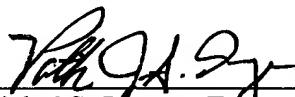
     Claims 11 and 14 have been amended to be dependent on Claim 15 and are patentable for the above-stated reasons and as further distinguished by the limitations recited therein. As the requirements for a *prima facie* case of

10   obviousness are not present for Claims 11, 14 and 15, withdrawal of the rejection for obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) is requested.

     The prior art made of record and not relied upon has been reviewed by the applicant and is considered to be no more pertinent than the prior art references already applied.

15   Claims 1, 3-6, 11, 14, and 15 are believed to be in a condition for allowance. Entry of the claim amendments and withdrawal of the finality of the Office action are requested and a Notice of Allowance is earnestly solicited. Please contact the undersigned at (206) 381-3900 regarding any questions or concerns associated with the present matter.

20   Respectfully submitted,

Dated: October 3, 2005   By: _____

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Final OA Response